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COCOM Doc. 3912COORDINATING COMMITTEEMEMORANDUM FROM THE UNITED STATES DELEGATIONONNON-MEMBER COUNTRY COOPERATION AND RELATIONS--LIECHTENSTEINSUBCOMMITTEE ON EXPORT CONTROLS

1. In the May 1959 deliberations of the Argentine borax diversion case reported by the United States in COCOM Doc. No. 3528, the Subcommittee on Export Controls noted that Liechtenstein does not cooperate in the Committee's control systems and does not issue ICs. Consequently, it was concluded that in the case of relatively large exports of strategic items to Liechtenstein, it appeared advisable to carry out inquiries as to the end-use before issuing the license (COCOM Doc. Sub-C (59) 2B paragraph 33).

2. Economically, Liechtenstein is a part of Switzerland by virtue of a customs union with Switzerland which has been in effect since January 1, 1924. All customs stations between Liechtenstein and Austria are manned and operated by Swiss customs personnel. In addition, Swiss regulations affecting licensing and exchange controls are applicable to Liechtenstein. The Swiss Government administers these controls for both countries and violations are enforced by the Swiss authorities.

3. Private commitments, such as end-use assurances from Liechtenstein firms, are not permitted under the Swiss espionage law. However, the Swiss Government will issue import certificates to importers in Liechtenstein at their request, should the country of origin require such documents. In view of this, United States regulations require that export license applications for shipments of strategic commodities to Liechtenstein be supported by Swiss Blue Import Certificates. The United States commends this practice to other COCOM countries.

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